

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Generally fair to-day; rain and colder  
to-morrow; variable winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 75; lowest, 51.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

# The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 215.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1918.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## LENROOT WINS SENATE SEAT FROM WISCONSIN; SOCIALIST VOTE GROWS

Late Returns Indicate Republican Victory by 8,000 Ballots.

DEMOCRATS HOPEFUL Refuse to Concede Election in View of Closeness of Contest.

LA FOLLETTE MEN SPLIT

Pacifist Senator Fails to Deliver His Followers to Victor L. Berger.

MILWAUKEE, April 3 (Wednesday).—Scattered returns, still far from complete at an early hour this morning, indicated the election of Irvine L. Lenroot, Republican, to the United States Senate over Joseph E. Davies, Democrat.

The Democrats, however, have not conceded Lenroot's election, but assert the result will be close. Davies himself stated that he would have to make a gain of 12,000 in Milwaukee county in order to win.

Republican supporters at first claimed Lenroot's election by 40,000, but disappointing returns from the west and northwest of the State caused them to withdraw those assertions.

Later tabulations indicated Lenroot's election by 8,000 to 10,000, according to Republican headquarters. Democratic headquarters offered no figures to support their claims.

**Socialists Increase Vote.**  
One thing the fragmentary returns proved without question and that was that the Socialists, supporting Victor L. Berger, who ran on a platform calling for the immediate abandonment of the war, had made decided gains over previous elections.

It is possible that the votes of Wisconsin citizens in the army now quartered at middle West cantonments may have a bearing on the result. The soldiers were sealed and forwarded to Madison, where they will be counted.

At midnight scattering precincts from forty-two counties outside of Milwaukee county gave:

Lenroot 60,037  
Davies 49,892  
Berger 27,120  
Lenroot's margin 10,145

One hundred precincts in Milwaukee county and city gave:

Lenroot 9,495  
Davies 12,474  
Berger 17,994  
Davies's plurality 6,183.

Lenroot was leading on these totals by 4,552. This is approximately two-thirds the total voting strength of the State.

**Davies is Edged Out.**  
Early returns from Democratic strongholds placed Davies in the lead, and his managers confidently predicted his election. These results were reversed, however, by the later returns from the Republican counties. Early this morning Davies's managers, while acknowledging that the race was exceedingly close, refused to concede the election.

Early returns in the city indicated a marked increase in the Socialist vote and the reelection of Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist, of Milwaukee, was conceded.

Of the counties which sent in the first fragmentary reports the increased Berger vote apparently was at the expense of Davies, except in Lacrosse county where Lenroot's Socialist vote was augmented by defections from Lenroot.

**La Follette Vote Split.**  
The most interesting of the early returns came from Port Washington, in Ozaukee county, a German and Democratic stronghold. At the recent primaries, however, Davies received 450 votes, compared with 1,000 for James Thompson, the La Follette Republican, while Lenroot got 143 and Berger 355. To-day Thompson complete gave Davies 180 and Berger 80.

Mr. and Mrs. Landon have been engaged in Red Cross service in Paris and Mrs. Speed, who is the wife of a high army captain, and her sister, Mrs. Landon, have been socially prominent in New York and Paris.

Mrs. Landon was a niece of Levi P. Morton, former vice President of the United States and once Governor of New York. Her maiden name was Mary Stinnett. Two of her sons are in the United States army and one is in the United States navy.

**GERMAN SHELL KILLS 3 AMERICAN WOMEN**  
Victims Were Levi P. Morton's Niece and Her Daughters.

Paris, April 2.—With projectiles from airplanes the Germans sought to bombard to-day their bombardment of Paris in a long range gun. The air raid proved a complete failure, the enemy being unable to penetrate the defensive barrage.

The long range German gun which killed this city on Good Friday killed Mrs. Mary G. Landon, wife of Edward H. Landon, a retired New York attorney, and his daughters, Mrs. Lucy Landon Speed and Miss Ruth Landon. The identification was made late today by Mr. and Mrs. Landon who were engaged in Red Cross service in Paris and Mrs. Speed, who is the wife of a high army captain, and her sister, Mrs. Landon, have been socially prominent in New York and Paris.

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**INDIANA GOES DRY BY STATE STATUTE**  
Supreme Court Reserves Decision on Constitutionality.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 2.—Indiana became "dry" when the State legislature passed a law prohibiting the manufacture, sale, distribution or shipment into the State of intoxicating liquors for medicinal and sacramental purposes, took effect at that hour.

Members of the Indiana Anti-Saloon League estimated that 3,400 saloons in the State were closed, which they estimated that thirty breweries in the State were affected, and possibly twelve to fifteen distilleries. The amount of money that the league members say has been spent annually for intoxicating liquor in the State is \$25,000,000.

The closing of all places where liquor could be purchased in the office over the State is the first time the law declared unconstitutional. The Indiana Supreme Court heard oral arguments today in two cases involving the law but a decision was rendered. There was no intimation as to when the Supreme Court will decide the case.

## LOYALISTS WIN ALL IN CHICAGO

Overwhelm Socialists in Aldermanic Elections, Defeating Every One.

PARTY LINES FORGOTTEN

German Wards Disappoint Local Bolsheviks by Backing Patriotic Candidates.

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CHICAGO, April 2.—Chicago gave emphatic notice to-day that it is firmly behind the big war. In the Aldermanic elections party lines were swept aside where necessary, and the loyalists overwhelmed the Bolsheviks at every turn.

Socialists are amazed and speechless to-night over their wretched showing. They had confidently expected to elect five of their number to the City Council, and the more confident of their leaders predicted the election of nine.

Members of the loyalist groups admitted there was grave danger that as least three and possibly five wards would return a Socialist Alderman. Therefore there is great rejoicing in loyalist camps to-night over the utter downfall of the Socialists. Even their one representative, Rodriguez, up for reelection, went down in the wreck, snuffed under and smothered by the votes of patriotic citizens.

**Some Disorder and Fraud.**  
It was a clean cut and decisive victory for patriotism and final notice that Chicago will tolerate Bolshevism.

There was considerable disorder. Boats by the semi-Bolshevik propaganda leaders that they had all the votes for the Socialist candidates, and they were actually put over. Dead men were voted freely, and in one precinct the ragtag voted under the names of thirty-four men who had moved to other parts of the city. Fights were numerous, and in one case an American candidate hustled a Socialist into an automobile and had him taken to the City Hall and locked in a cell to prevent a mob beating him to death.

The returns show the Democrats retain control of the City Council by a comfortable margin. In one ward where the Roger Sullivan forces are very strong there was imminent danger that the Democratic candidate would be defeated by the Socialist aspirant.

The Socialist campaign was a disaster. The Republican candidate and pushed him to a big victory.

**Luile on Strongest Man.**  
Reciprocal measures were taken by Republicans in wards where the Socialists showed dangerous strength. In all cases where there was any doubt the Socialist candidate was defeated.

One of the hottest contests was in the Second ward, populated almost entirely by negroes. Oscar Depriest, recently elected to the Court of Appeals, and the State closed their doors. They estimated that thirty breweries in the State were affected, and possibly twelve to fifteen distilleries. The amount of money that the league members say has been spent annually for intoxicating liquor in the State is \$25,000,000.

**DRYS GAIN IN ILLINOIS.**  
They Capture Bloomington With Aid of Women.

CHICAGO, April 2.—Gains for the Prohibitionists were recorded in today's township elections on the "wet" and "dry" issues throughout Illinois.

Of the larger cities of the State Bloomington gave a three-fourths majority of 5,119, which was attributed to the overwhelming dry vote of the women. Rock Island, which has been the centre of a campaign by Government agents to close their saloons, voted out forty-one saloons by a majority of 800.

The saloon proposition was an election issue in more than fifty townships. The Prohibitionists were recorded in today's township elections on the "wet" and "dry" issues throughout Illinois.

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**CELTIC IS BROUGHT INTO BRITISH PORT**  
Carried Only Small Cargo—Damage Not Described.

The mighty Celtic of the White Star fleet, hit by a Hun torpedo on Monday night, was brought to New York in this side of the Atlantic, has arrived, presumably with the help of patrol boats, at a British port.

The Celtic of the White Star local office announcing her safety merely said that she had reached "a port." The office had received and will receive no further information by cable. The Celtic carried only a small cargo, and so far as the local managers of the line knew she had no passengers.

There was a slight in the office over her escape, the second in her long and hazardous steaming through the submarine zone. Her splendid construction and the seamanship of her officers did the trick. It is probable that she will have to lay up several weeks for repairs.

**WAR DINNER FOR DARTMOUTH.**  
Alumni Will Hear of Service at Front by Colleagues.

The story of what hundreds of Dartmouth college men are doing in the way of war service, both in Europe and in France, will be told at the Hotel McAlpin on the evening of April 19, when the Dartmouth Alumni Association of New York will hold a war dinner. It is expected that President Hopkins will be present.

Charles G. DuBois, president of the association and commander of the American Red Cross, will come from Washington especially to attend.

**ENGLISH APPLAUD U. S.**  
British Press Comments on Wilson's Decline Act.

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LONDON, April 2.—The news-papers devote leading articles to the welcome decision to permit American troops to serve on the fighting lines with French and British regiments. The Daily Chronicle says the American decision speaks volumes for the practical realism and unwavering sense of the British and the Government, adding: "No stone has been left unturned by them to fulfill the double task of feeding the Allies and reinforcing the combatants."

The Manchester Guardian says: "A very natural ambition of the United States was that her troops should take the field with their own divisional organizations complete in every particular. This ambition the United States has agreed to surrender for the moment. She is grateful for the gift, which is doubly valuable for its occasion. He gives twice as good as he gets. When this important crisis is over, we will do our best to repay America for her chivalrous decision."

"Wilson, Baker, Pershing and Bliss have done a very great thing in a very great way. The British and the American people are moved by this splendid demonstration of fellowship in the fight for freedom of the world."

Gardner to Run for Senate.

PORTLAND, Me., April 2.—Obadiah Gardner of Rockland, a former member of the United States Senate, will be a candidate for the Senatorial nomination in the Democratic primary next June, according to a recent announcement from the Democratic State committee to-night.

## WILSON'S HAND SEEN IN MOVES ON WEST FRONT

Officials Believe He Sent Baker to Unify Forces as Well as Command.

TIMELY AID FOR ALLIES

Gives Them Benefit of America's Man Power Earlier Than Was Expected.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—While the battle in Picardy raged to-day in a full that may only foreshadow the breaking of a new and more terrible storm, American troops were hastening to join in the fray with their French and British comrades.

Formal announcement from London that units would be merged with the allied war machines indicated to officials that losses of the Allies would be immediately made good with vigorous young Americans, keen for the battle, and the stage set without delay not only for a counter offensive, but for aggressive warfare without pause until the German invader shall not only be checked, but hurled back to ultimate destruction.

No explanation of the announcement from London was made to-day at the War Department. Probably not more than a very few of the highest officials knew precisely what method is to be adopted to rush additional forces to France.

**Wilson's Influence Seen.**  
Reviewing the meagre information that has been available as to the great things that have been accomplished since the United States entered the war, officials were convinced to-night that Mr. Baker had been sent to Europe by President Wilson for the purpose of bringing about the amalgamation of forces that has been effected in the fighting line.

The strength of the American army actually in France was not sufficient to meet the German onrush. With the whole man power of the United States made immediately available to the Allies, the combined forces of the United States as well as the purely American forces, however, it was argued that Mr. Baker could speak with compelling force in sufficient numbers to influence the war decisively.

The actual plan adopted apparently is an outgrowth of this proposal, but it is a far more intricate one. It contemplates not only training but actual operations in battle of combined British-American and French-American forces in the field.

**Baker's Training Plans Revealed.**  
Just before Secretary Baker left for Europe he had under consideration new plans for establishing American training centres with the British forces as well as the French. The plan that he had reached, he said, was to be pressed forward with every urgency.

Of the showing American troops now in this country, the British and French officials here who have studied the cantonments and the men proposed are the best judges. They agree that the American soldier who has had from six to ninety days instruction here is fully ready to go to the front, provided he is surrounded with veteran troops. They have been deeply impressed by the discipline and quick perception of the Americans.

**Call Will Come Sooner.**  
Gen. Crowder said today that the call for drafted men this month would be made sooner than was expected, and that this call, which was a part of the second draft, must be on the old quota basis unless there is prompt approval of the draft quota bill. The old quota basis figures rather than on the scientific basis presented to Congress by the Provost Marshal general in the so-called draft consideration Thursday of a rule which would be passed by the Senate, but after some delay came out of the House committee on a divided report.

From this it is expected that the bill is soon signed by the President the second draft will go forward under the old plan. When Gen. Crowder was asked to consider the possibility of a rule which would be passed by the Senate, but after some delay came out of the House committee on a divided report.

**Pen Optimistic on Bill.**  
Chairman Pen of the Rules Committee has informed the House that he hopes to bring in a rule for the quota bill following the passage of the bill by the House. He is optimistic that the bill will be passed by the House.

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## 1,500,000 MEN MAY BE CALLED IN 1918 DRAFT

War Department, Spurred by Appeals From Allies, to Decide Quickly.

CROWDER IS SUMMONED

Shorter Time Planned in Camps Here, With Intensive Training in France.

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WASHINGTON, April 2.—An emergency programme to speed up the draft calling which may result in sending 1,500,000 men to the front in 1918 is under consideration at the War Department. Prospects favor early approval.

Provost Marshal General Crowder, in charge of the draft machinery, has received orders directing him to appear for conferences with officers of the General Staff in regard to the new troop requisitions. He understands this requisition calls for a much larger quota of men for April and succeeding months than contemplated in original draft plans.

Unless the House shall quickly approve the draft quota bill, already passed by the Senate, it is believed the War Department will proceed with the emergency calls under the old legislation, although this admittedly works injustice to a number of localities.

**Can't Delay Much Longer.**  
Demand for the more expeditious transportation of troops and their rapid transportation to Europe is such that the War Department cannot suffer longer delay. Under the new plans of the Department the following changes in the selective draft situation are possible if not probable:

The number of men called this year may be doubled, depending on facilities for their dispatch to Gen. Pershing.

The period of training in American camps will be shorter. The new recruits will be sent to Europe as soon as they have mastered the fundamentals of warfare and will receive intensive training in France.

Men called in May and succeeding months will be called probably to twice their contemplated size.

It may be necessary early next year to go outside the quota in getting the men needed to fill the training camps.

Instead of calling 500,000 men this year, as recently forecast by the Provost Marshal general, approximately 1,500,000 men may be called.

Exigencies of the war front situation in all likelihood will bring a tightening of the regulations under the legislation now pending in the House of Representatives. It probably will be impossible to furnish farmers in the large numbers heretofore suggested and there will be a close check on the military and agricultural requirements.

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Britain Thanks Wilson for Reinforcements

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